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## Cartier Vetoes Bill Authorizing Tenn. Breeder Reactor

By David Burahm

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT).—President Carter, using the veto of his administration, rejected a bill yesterday that would authorize \$80 million for a controversial nuclear reactor on the Clinch River in Tennessee. In his veto message, Mr. Carter said that approval of the experimental reactor, which would be a breeder reactor, would "imperil the administration's policy to limit the use of nuclear weapons technology." Critics, including Sen. Frank Lautenberg, have contended that the breeder reactor would increase the number of nations armed with nuclear weapons.

## S. Scientists Manipulate Genes Created Gene Copies a Hormone Brain on Order

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—Scientists have created a robot in human orders, then in exact copy of a human hormone.

It was disclosed at a subcommittee hearing last week that scientists are working on whether the government should take more control of the controversial gene-copying methods by which genes and hormones were

manufacture was called "a triumph of the first by Dr. Philip Handler, director of the National Academy of Sciences. He testified in research seems harmful to Congress can safely deny until more is known. Hormone, somatostatin, is at the hypothalamus at a of the brain makes to imitate the pituitary gland, controls many body functions. Artificial versions of such hormone are expected to become drugs or medicines."

Dr. Handler said that a team led by Dr. Roy R. Riegman of the University of California at San Francisco, and Dr. Wayne V. Vale of the University of California at San Diego, had made a man-made gene into a of bacteria, which then, Handler's phrase, "merely" in the hormone's pro-much like its factories, five milligrams is not but Dr. Andrew Schally, a hormone expert, said that last month for isolation of the gene of this and hormones. Dr. Guillemot said that he had nearly half a dozen brains to get the

Dr. Handler of Stanford University, a creator of the new technology, called the achievement "astounding." Dr. Handler and Dr. Berg said that the most important result was that "the practical" that "many such" bio-products can be made in laboratory by man-made genes. Dr. Guillemot said that he had nearly half a dozen brains to get the

Dr. Handler said that a special committee of the National Academy of Sciences, a regular body to the government, has been set up to regulate the way genes are used. The committee will regulate the way genes are used or recombinant or genetic material or DNA—new life forms, and the use of bacteria, they can use genes or factories to make new products.

Dr. Handler opposed new laws until experiments now and under way determine how new life forms or bacteria might unexpectedly cause epidemics or other harm, as some critics have feared.

All witnesses said that some legislation or otherwise, they found to govern such as private industry, which is subject to the federal rules, and that the federal rules should be brought about.

The Shah—A durable settlement can only be one that is wholeheartedly accepted by both sides. It's clear to me that a President Sadat has less of a complex about peace than anyone else, including the Israelis. He needs it and it is an imperative of his foreign policy. I just wish there were fewer complexities. Israel, right or wrong, they say they had to fight wars of survival but they conveniently overlook that they themselves started some of them. How can they shed this blind dogma that the Arabs would drive them into the sea without a law.



INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS—U.S. jockey Steve Cauthen waves after bringing home Johnny D. first in the International Saturday at Laurel, Md. Second was Majestic Light, and Exceller of France was third. (Story Page 11.)

## Spain Restores Watchmen to Guard Streets

By Kevin Klose

MADRID, Nov. 6 (UPI).—In an effort to combat street crime, the government yesterday ordered the return of Spain's colorful night watchmen—this time with pistols.

A 1974 decree eliminated Spain's traditional serenos, or night watchmen who locked and unlocked the entrances of apartment buildings and businesses.

People seeking the services of the serenos simply clapped their hands loudly—and gave the men a small tip.

A royal decree yesterday said that the absence of watchmen had "caused a significant rise in nighttime criminal activity and of insecurity in our streets."

The decree gave Spain's major cities three months to reestablish the service of night watchmen and said that they will carry pistols as well as the traditional club.

## Dissidents Are Excluded Kremlin Grants a Limited Amnesty

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (WP).—The Soviet Union granted amnesty yesterday to many common criminals as part of its celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The amnesty, which took effect immediately, does not apply to jailed dissidents or other "prisoners of conscience."

Tass said that the decree was granted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The move follows months of speculation about the possibility of such a gesture and how wide it might be. It is known that many Western organizations were trying to persuade the Kremlin to include some dissidents.

"There have been various amnesties in the past, the most recent in 1975, but none have included those imprisoned for serious crimes or crimes against the state."

Yesterday's decree applies to some common criminals—possibly thousands—serving not more than five-year terms and it is limited to prisoners who are World War II veterans, decorated heroes of the

state, women or minor children. These prisoners would be released immediately.

Outright pardons were granted to male inmates over 60 years of age, women over 55, mothers of minor children, the pregnant and the disabled. The decree also cuts in half the unserved portion of a sentence of more than five years for anyone in the pardoned category who faced a sentence of more than five years.

The decree, according to Tass, "does not apply to persons convicted for particularly dangerous offenses against the state, to persons recognized as particularly dangerous recidivists and those convicted of grave crimes."

Most crimes against the state, such as spreading anti-Soviet propaganda, are considered grave. Most of the dissidents who have been jailed in the Kremlin's drive this year against the small band of human rights activists reportedly have been charged with various crimes against the state. The most serious case is apparently being readied against Anatoli Shcharansky, a Jewish human rights activist who reportedly has been charged with treason, a capital crime.

Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel laureate physicist who has been an outspoken human rights champion for almost a decade and who now is virtually isolated by the decimation of the dissident movement, lamented the exclusion of dissenters from the amnesty.

While praising the government for extending pardons to some criminals, Mr. Sakharov said that "excluding all who are suffering not because of real crimes—the prisoners of conscience—causes a real disappointment. They are the ones who, rejecting the violation of laws, have chosen as their only weapon the true and open word. They are the people suffering for religious activity, for defense of human rights."

Mr. Sakharov, who with 40 Moscow dissidents publicly sought on Oct. 30 to have the government include dissenters in its amnesty, added, "Persecution of prisoners

## S. African Says He Can Compel U.S. Firms to Make Weapons

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 6 (AP).—South Africa is ready, if necessary, to force foreign and local companies to manufacture military supplies to counter the mandatory UN arms embargo, the minister of economic affairs was quoted as saying.

In an interview with the Sunday Times of Johannesburg, Chris Heunis said the government has the power to invoke extreme measures to compel companies to fill in the gaps left by the embargo.

The minister has that power under the National Supplies Procurement Act of 1970. "If forced to do so," he would apply the act, Mr. Heunis said.

A key section of the act gives the minister the power—when necessary for the security of South Africa—to order "any person who is capable of supplying, manufacturing, producing, processing or treating any goods, or has the power to dispose of, or has in his possession or under his control any goods, or is the supplier to any service, to manufacture, produce, process or treat and to supply or deliver or sell to the minister."

The Times explained that if U.S. companies obey the embargo and refuse to supply South Africa with essential war equipment, their subsidiaries in South Africa could be among those local companies compelled to produce the supplies.

If they failed to comply, the goods can be seized or the facilities forced to produce the desired goods, the Times said. It also could lead to a fine of 2,000 rand (\$2,300) and two years in prison.

However, Mr. Heunis emphasized he would invoke the act only if forced, as it was not in South Africa's best interests to specify goods which might be affected by the arms embargo.

## Airport Security Boosted by Bonn After Warnings

By Paul Hoffmann

BONN, Nov. 6 (NYT).—West German police adopted special measures near airports during the weekend to foil possible terrorist missile attacks on airlines just after takeoff or during the landing approach.

Groups from the Federal Border Protection Police and other security forces were searching woods, buildings and other areas that might provide cover for launchers of ground-to-air rockets that could be fired aircraft during the most vulnerable parts of their flight path.

The extra precautions were rockets that could be fired at air. The extra precautions were ordered after Lufthansa, the West German national airline, and news organizations received letters yesterday warning that urban guerrillas were preparing to blow up airborne planes. "There is no possibility of preventing this," the messages, mailed in Frankfurt last Wednesday, read.

Experts here said that terrorists in West Germany and elsewhere had demonstrated in the past that they were able to bring mobile or fixed missile launchers into position, although they failed in several instances to use the weapons.

Last August, a group of guerrillas was about to fire 42 rockets simultaneously at the offices of the federal chief prosecutor in Karlsruhe when policemen, tipped off at the last minute, burst into the apartment in a nearby building, where the multiple launcher had been set up. Weapons specialists said later that the terrorists had assembled a system that would have caused a massacre if activated.

Three years ago, the Italian police arrested Arab terrorists who had rented an apartment in Rome's seaside suburb of Ostia, clearly in a plot to fire missiles from the terrace at a jetliner of the Israeli airline, while it was approaching or taking off from the nearby international airport of Fiumicino. A missile launcher was seized.

The break sent tons of water over 180-foot high Toccoa Falls in northern Georgia, onto the lower campus of Toccoa Falls Bible College, where 250 persons lived in dormitories, houses and mobile homes at the base of the falls. Rosalynn Carter, wife of the President, went to Toccoa to inspect the damage.

Some bodies were found two miles from where the dam broke at Kelley Barnes Lake. "I heard a bunch of people screaming and hollering. Then there was this terrible screaming noise. I thought it was a tornado but there had been no wind," said Bill Stacy, 19, who lived with his parents in a trailer that was among those destroyed. "The water blew out all the windows of the first two stories" of a three-story dormitory, said Toccoa Police Chief Gerald Fuller. "We have 250 in that area to account for," Mr. Fuller said. "We are getting calls from people telling us where they are, and there are several lists. But I think it will be some time before we can account for all of these people."

Dozens of people were treated for various injuries at Stephens County Hospital, where doctors were hampered by a three-hour power blackout and a temporary shutdown in the town's water system.

Gov. George Busbee, who arrived at the stricken area several hours after the dam broke, said after a brief tour: "We're searching all the debris. There are bits and pieces of bodies."

Heavy rain had fallen in the area for two days, and officials said that a flash-flood watch was continuing for most of north Georgia.

Dr. Kenn Opperman, president of the college, said that about 280 students were in the dormitories, including an estimated 40 on the lower level of the gutted men's dormitory. He said that a flood from the same dam a year ago had caused about \$100,000 in damage to roads and the college grounds. That flooding was from water spilling over the dam and not a break, he said.

At least eight Cambodian soldiers and a Thai soldier were killed in fighting at the border between the two countries, the Thai press reported today.

The report said that Thailand used air strikes to drive back about 100 Cambodians attacking Ban Saenchoeng in the Phraya district Friday night with mortars.

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## New Treaty or Space War? Scientists Now Ponder Satellite Killers

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The best way to knock out an enemy satellite, the astrophysicist was telling a gathering of arms controllers, is to leave a trail of gravel in a path that will block the orbit of the satellite you want destroyed.

"This way you take advantage of the relative velocities of things in orbit," the physicist said matter-of-factly, explaining that the satellite would be smashed by the impact of colliding with the gravel at speeds as high as 10,000 miles an hour in frictionless space. "Besides, you're on the other side of the earth when it happens, nowhere near the

gravel that was left behind and nowhere near the destruction it caused. There's no way you can be blamed."

Once, war in space was unthinkable. War in space meant nuclear weapons, whose use in space was barred by the Outer Space Treaty of 1967.

But in the 10 years since "weapons of mass destruction" were banned, space technology has grown so fast that arms controllers believe a new treaty should be drawn up to keep war out of space.

The Outer Space Treaty is obsolete," said a veteran arms control expert who attended a recent closed seminar on the militarization of space. "There

are so many military satellites in space and so many Buck Rogers methods of knocking them out today that the treaty is a joke."

Laying gravel in space is just one way of destroying a satellite in space. The Soviet Union for the eighth time recently tested a hunter-killer satellite that blows up alongside an enemy satellite and destroys it in a hail of shrapnel.

The United States will soon test two killer satellites, one that fires small canisters at an enemy, and one that collides head-on with its target.

At a time when the satellite population is burgeoning, the out-

## Shah Says He Is Arming Iran Because He Can't Count on U.S. Support

Here are excerpts of an interview with the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, that was conducted by Newsweek senior editor Arnold D. Borghese on Friday, The Shah will arrive in Washington on Nov. 15 for talks with President Carter.

Borghese—As a chief of state who enjoys close contacts with both sides and who has just conferred with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, what are your ideas on an Arab-Israeli settlement and how do you think it should be brought about?

The Shah—A durable settlement can only be one that is wholeheartedly accepted by both sides. It's clear to me that a President Sadat has less of a complex about peace than anyone else, including the Israelis. He needs it and it is an imperative of his foreign policy. I just wish there were fewer complexities. Israel, right or wrong, they say they had to fight wars of survival but they conveniently overlook that they themselves started some of them. How can they shed this blind dogma that the Arabs would drive them into the sea without a law.

given half a chance? It's nonsense. Everyone accepts that they are there—permanently. Now they must take a gamble on peace and that means [United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, peace treaties in return for the evacuation of the occupied territories. The alternative is war.

Q—Does Sadat remain optimistic?

A—He seems so.

Q—Do you?

A—I would rather not comment.

Q—If Geneva fails to get off the ground or crash lands, what do you think should be the next step? Sinai [a reference to the two agreements under which Israeli forces have pulled back from their position in the Sinai Peninsula?]

A—Bilateral arrangements with the Arab confrontation states that are ready to make them. If Sinai 3 can avert another war, why not?



The Shah of Iran

Intelligence reports on who's doing what to whom? You have, for example, the Israelis involved on the Ethiopian side, along with the Soviets, [Libyan leader Moammar] Qadhafi and [Cuban President Fidel] Castro, while

Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the Sudan and your Iraqi rival are supporting Somalia.

A—We couldn't support Somalia in the way we wanted to because you reminded us that U.S. weapons cannot be passed on to third countries, however worthy the cause. So we gave them small arms instead. The Iraqis, interestingly enough, who have very close relations with the Soviets, were helping the Somalis substantially. Who has the upper hand? International subversion and disorder will win out because once again the West shied away.

Q—China is interested in purchasing Western arms and Moscow has warned that this will jeopardize détente. What are your own views?

A—If weapons are on the market, nothing can prevent China from buying what it needs. But could China afford expensive military technology? As for U.S. military aid, a few other problems have to be solved first. I was interested to read Mr. Ping's declarations [when Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping] pub-

licly contradicted U.S. assurances that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit had gone well.]

Q—How solid is your mutual reaction pact with Saudi Arabia in the event of serious problems in the Gulf—e.g., a leftist or Marxist coup in Kuwait [where one-fourth of the population is now Palestinian] or Abu Dhabi [where there was a recent abortive Iraqi attempt to kill Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam]?

A—Regrettably, there is no understanding at all. We proposed years ago a regional pact on an equal footing. We made clear we were not interested in playing big brother. The only one that responded was Oman and our forces helped put an end to a Communist guerrilla war in Dhofar Province that was being supplied by South Yemen with Soviet weapons. We have excellent relations with all the Gulf states and exchange intelligence but they don't seem to think geopolitically.

Q—Is there at least a consensus among Gulf states, which straddle the oil jugulars of West

Europe and Japan and, increasingly, the U.S., too, on what Gulf security means and what should be done about it if it is breached?

A—No there isn't and that's one of the big problems.

Q—Does that worry you?

A—Of course it does and that's why Iran must be prepared to do the job alone if necessary.

Gulf Scenario

Q—One of the scenarios postulated in some Western defense colleges has the Soviet Union making a lightning strike down through Mashhad to the Gulf, informing the world that it was merely responding to an appeal for aid from a new revolutionary regime in Iran. How do you think the United States would react given our Vietnam trauma, Angola, Zaire etc.?

A—It seems to me that most Americans, including congressmen, are not aware that we have a crucial bilateral agreement with the United States which stipulates that after consultation

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## Sidetracking Geneva for Preliminary Talks

## Sadat Proposal May End Stalemate

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Nov. 6 (WP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, aligning himself with the Syrian view that a Middle East peace conference at Geneva now would be premature, has apparently eliminated the possibility of holding the conference this year.

But by renewing his call for a preliminary conference to work out the terms for Geneva talks, he has broken a diplomatic stalemate that could have entirely prevented the conference, informed analysts believe.

It appeared a week ago that the impasse over Palestinian representation and the future of the Israeli-occupied Arab territories was jeopardizing the entire concept of a Geneva conference, despite the optimism in Washington.

## Procedural Matters

Mr. Sadat, who many observers here feel needs to preserve at least the illusion of progress toward peace in order to preserve political stability in Egypt, has now offered a format for dealing with those issues without risking failure at Geneva.

After consultations with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Sadat has again declared that "Geneva is not an end in itself." He called for a preliminary conference to insure that a Geneva conference, if it takes place, will deal with substantive issues, not procedural matters.

That fits in with the view that has been held by Syria—that a Geneva conference is only worth holding if certain basic principles, notably Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in the 1967 war, are first agreed to. Syria wants no part of a ceremonial conference that would leave fundamental issues unresolved.

(Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said yesterday that Mr. Sadat has not revived a three-month-old proposal for the creation of a working group, United Press International reported. Mr. Sadat had made the suggestion Thursday to Egyptian reporters accompanying him on a flight to Cairo after visiting Romania, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

## Sought New Formula

In a statement distributed by the Middle East News Agency, Mr. Fahmy said that Mr. Sadat was "merely recalling the developments of the Middle East crisis... including his previous suggestion for a working group. President Sadat has not suggested a new formula."

ed a new establishment of a new working group."

Diplomatic analysts here had believed that Mr. Sadat would go to Geneva on almost any terms if only to be able to claim some success for his policy of endorsing U.S. initiatives and offering Israel peace for territory. But as prospects for the conference began to fade after the chilly Arab response to the U.S.-Israeli working paper on the terms of the negotiations, Mr. Sadat has sought another formula.

On Egyptian television Friday night, Mr. Sadat said that the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinian Liberation Organization should participate in the preparatory conference. That proposal was believed to have been discussed in Washington.

## 10 Die, 15 Hurt In Lebanon in Fighting, Blast

BEIRUT, Nov. 6 (AP).—Ten persons were killed and 15 wounded in Lebanon yesterday, police reported.

A spokesman said that six were killed in a gun battle in the northern Christian district of Koura, 60 miles north of Beirut, when rightist Christians battled leftists trying to return to their hometown, from which they were driven during the civil war.

Syrian peacekeeping forces intervened in Koura and "finally brought the situation under control," the spokesman added.

Three other deaths occurred when 10 kilograms of dynamite exploded in an apartment building in Beirut's Moslem sector. A Moslem lawyer who writes columns in several rightist Christian newspapers was the apparent target of the blast, the spokesman said.

Local authorities reported that a civilian was killed and six were wounded in overnight shelling of the Palestinian guerrilla-held town of Nabatiyet in south Lebanon.

## 2 Hurt in Attack

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Rockets fired by Arab guerrillas across the border in Lebanon seriously wounded two persons in the Israeli town of Nahariya, witnesses said today.

The attack was the first of its kind since the cease-fire that began five weeks ago.

at a meeting yesterday between Mr. Fahmy and Mikhail Sitenko, Soviet under secretary for Middle East affairs, who came here after stops in Syria and Jordan.

Mr. Sadat acknowledged that the working-group plan was the same as the proposal he made during the Middle East tour of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last summer. It was rejected then by Syria. But this time it was made after weeks of intensive Arab consultations, in which Egypt has moved closer to the Syrian position on some sensitive issues and they have apparently worked out a coordinated stance.

## No Separate Pact

Mr. Sadat pledged recently that Egypt would never sign a separate peace agreement with Israel. That was clearly intended to allay Syrian fears that Egypt's economic problems would compel it to accept such a solution.

In addition, Egypt is espousing the Syrian view that there can be no Geneva conference without the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Mr. Sitenko said in Damascus is also the Soviet position.

Cairo newspapers printed a statement on Thursday by Mr. Fahmy that, if Israel persists in its refusal to deal with the PLO, the Geneva conference "will not be held, neither this year nor any other year."

Mr. Sadat's working-group proposal would leave room for maneuvering on that point. In his television interview, he did not specify which Palestinians should participate in the preparatory conference, and the Arabs could presumably allow someone other than the PLO to take part without giving up their insistence on eventual PLO representation at Geneva.

## Israeli Disapproval

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin today turned down a U.S. suggestion to make the occupied West Bank of the Jordan an autonomous demilitarized zone.

At the same time, the Israeli Cabinet turned down Mr. Sadat's proposal for a preliminary Geneva conference.

## Caracas Reservoirs Guarded by Troops

CARACAS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—National Guard troops yesterday guarded water supplies in the fourth day of a water shortage that cut supplies to two-thirds of the capital's 3 million residents and resulted in two deaths in riots.

Pipes in much of Caracas have been dry since Tuesday when lightning hit the Valles del Tuy pumping station causing a fire and electrical short circuits that knocked out four pumps.



HIGHEST HEELS—Artist Ann Slavitt holds onto one of her 14-foot-high nylon sculptures atop the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston as a strong afternoon wind threatens to blow the offset structures into street.

## Some Nonpolitical Prisoners Granted Amnesty by Kremlin

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tomorrow with a traditional military parade through Red Square displaying the most massive seen in recent years.

For the first time since 1974, Soviet tanks—including the new and never before seen T-72 main battle tank—will be included. The parade will feature 336 military vehicles, more than

double the size of the parades in 1975 and last year.

## No China Delegates

PEKING, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—China's parliament and government today sent a message to the Soviet parliament and government extending warm greetings on the 60th anniversary of the revolution but there were no greetings from the Chinese Communist party.

The message contained no indication that the acrimonious relations between the two Communist giants had eased. There has been no Chinese Communist party or governmental representation at the weeklong ceremonies in Moscow.

## A-Plant Closings Demanded in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI).

A group of nuclear energy experts, maintaining that a government document shows that vital reactor safety systems may fail when they are needed most, called yesterday for a virtual shutdown of the nation's atomic power plants until repairs are made.

Representatives of a Union of Concerned Scientists, a citizen group, said the shutdown should be ordered immediately for all reactors not critically needed in the electrical power grid. They cited an official memorandum in which safety defects were described.

They said the Nuclear Regulatory Commission also should draw plans for fixing critically needed reactors. NRC staff members rejected the demands.

## Actors in Turkey Protest Censors

ISTANBUL, Nov. 6 (Reuters).

About 200 Turkish actors and actresses left Istanbul yesterday on a march to Ankara to protest new government censorship laws. Most of the 440-kilometer "march" will be covered by bus.

The protest is aimed at censorship in the theater, movies and other forms of popular entertainment.

The government said that the legislation was aimed at curbing entertainment that offended the moral standards of the predominantly Modern Turks.

## Rejects 'Surrender' to Israel

## Arafat Refuses to Withdraw Forces in Southern Lebanon

By Marvinne Howe

SIDON, Lebanon, Nov. 6 (NTT).

—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat declared today that the joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces would not pull out of southern Lebanon because withdrawal meant surrender to Israel.

The Palestine Liberation Organization leader took this stand in an address at graduation exercises of 75 new Lebanese and Palestinian commando leaders here on the outskirts of this southern port city.

The ceremony, which was marked with martial music and pledges to continue the struggle "until victory," was clearly timed to coincide with a Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting in Damascus on the problem of southern Lebanon.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis held talks yesterday and today with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad over the breakdown in the cease-fire between the Israeli-supported rightists and the Palestinian-leftist coalition.

Shelling this weekend was the heaviest since the cease-fire was proclaimed on Sept. 26 and resulted in at least three dead and several wounded. The Israelis and the Palestinians accuse each other of the cease-fire violations, which appeared aimed at exerting pressure on the Damascus talks.

## Tough Speech

It was generally believed that a settlement had been reached last July when the PLO agreed to turn over some of its border positions to the Lebanese Army and regroup its forces in the south.

However this agreement was not implemented because the Leb-

## CIA Ex-Aides Raise Money To Help Helms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).

—Former CIA director Richard Helms, who was fined \$2,000 for not being truthful with a Senate committee, will be able to pay the debt with money collected in Washington at a meeting of retired CIA employees.

The retired CIA workers, meeting after Mr. Helms was sentenced Friday, put two wastebaskets atop a piano and tossed in checks and money to pay the former agency chief's fine.

Mr. Helms, who appeared at the scheduled meeting at a suburban country club, got a standing ovation from the more than 400 former officers. Other CIA and retired employees also said they contributed for weeks to a defense fund to help defray Mr. Helms' legal costs.

## Space Experts Now Ponder How to Knock Out Satellites

(Continued from Page 1)

come of an unprovoked attack in space is moot.

"The loss of more than one satellite to an attack would be viewed in either Moscow or Washington with considerable alarm," a source close to the CIA said.

"It might take away one country's ability to police treaties like SALT and it could lead to a very cold resumption of the cold war, replete with space-gage theories and the like."

War in space is now one of the hottest topics in defense and intelligence circles. It is discussed behind closed doors in the White House, at the CIA and the Pentagon just about every week.

Hughes Aircraft, Lockheed, TRW and LTV all have big contracts to develop hunter-and-killer satellites.

The National Security Council has undertaken a study to define what U.S. policy on space war should be in the years ahead.

Among the questions being asked are what would happen if the White House proposed a ban on killer satellites at the next round of SALT talks and what would happen if the White House went ahead with plans to develop a U.S. killer satellite?

In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, State Department special adviser Marshall Shuman suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union reach an agreement on killer satellites before the two superpowers perfect techniques to destroy satellites in space.

Two years ago the "blinding" of a U.S. early-warning satellite was attributed prematurely to laser light beamed at the satellite from the Soviet Union. Blame was later traced to fires that broke out along a natural-gas pipeline in Siberia, but the CIA is convinced the Soviet Union is two years away from testing laser light against spacecraft.

Lasers could be used against



Yasser Arafat

hard line calling for an Palestine, which had been ped in recent months for Palestinian minister on the Bank and in Gaza.

satellites in a variety of ways. One possible method would be to use a laser beam to nudge an orbiting satellite, causing it to tumble in space so that its antennas lose contact with its earthbound receivers.

The Pentagon worries about the laser threat, because it is developing a laser weapon. It can burn holes through the protected solar panels of enemy satellites, destroying power source. So seriously is the Pentagon taking this that it has equipped three satellites with nuclear generators, instead of the solar panels.

"There are those of us who worry about false alarms," an intelligence source said. "We can't penetrate fog, cloud or the right kind of radio signal go through anything."

"There's talk of floating a set of aluminum particles around military satellites to form a protective screen against laser false commands," an intelligence source said. Schemes like it may sound far out, but let's face it... we're dealing with possibilities that are a lot farther than aluminum smoke screens.

There are now more than 100 satellites from all nations in orbit, as many as 200 of them military. The Pentagon now spends almost \$3 billion a year in the U.S. and the CIA estimates that Soviet Union spends four times the U.S. total in military hardware and development.

Fresh arrivals will be drilled into space in the next five years. France and China have programs, according to an intelligence source, to develop satellites for navigation and communication, all within the next five years.

Australia, Great Britain, Canada also plan to orbit military satellites of some kind.

## Shah Contends Iran Can't Count on U.S. Defense Support

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the United States is obligated to come to our assistance if attacked by a Communist or Communist-inspired country. So it's up to the United States to decide whether it is going to live up to its obligations. We will certainly live up to ours.

Q—You don't think the United States would be tempted into an accommodation if Moscow made clear in such a scenario that Western oil supplies would not be affected?

A—Why do you think I try not to take any chances. We must be able to resist on our own, if only for the historical record. Where is the line where the United States will stand and fight? It is increasingly blurred. Is it based strictly on your own national interest or do standards still count for something, such as not accepting an independent country to be overrun?

Q—President Carter believes the world would be much safer with nuclear weapons totally eliminated. Strategic experts, however, point out that that would leave 174 Soviet divisions as opposed to 17 U.S. divisions. And make a major conventional war conceivable again. Isn't it the nuclear deterrent that prevents one superpower from going for the other's jugular?

A—Given the conventional strength figures, that's self-evident. War between superpowers is made impossible through parity, which includes nuclear parity, of course, unless there were conventional parity.

Q—One presidential review memorandum suggested that the United States must increase its strategic commitment to Iran and the Gulf area to protect the world's most important source of oil from foreign aggression. Would you favor the kind of ex-

ercise we conduct from time to time by airlifting a division to West Germany from its U.S. home base, and demonstrating that the same can be done in Iran?

A—A U.S. airborne brigade was once airlifted from Germany in C-130s. But that was a long time ago and memories are short and people have forgotten. Such exercises are always useful. We are holding large-scale naval maneuvers in the Gulf and Sea of Oman in the next two weeks with the United States and other CENTO navies. But more important is policy-making and to make it known beyond a shadow of a doubt that your commitments will be honored.

Q—Russia has invaded Iran three times this century and if 'The Penkovsky Papers' (memoirs of Western spy Oleg Penkovsky, who was executed by the Soviet Union in May, 1963) are to be believed they had contingency plans to try it again as late as the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. Are you concerned that U.S. political will could find itself weakened in Congress at a critical moment in the future?

A—You seem to have forgotten that you are still the only countervailing power in the world. So if Congress questions your role and commitments, we're all in deep trouble.

Q—Thirty-five thousand Americans are now in Iran, many of them connected with military

## Hearst Kidnap Trial Set

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Urban guerrillas William and Emily Harris will stand trial June 5 on charges of kidnapping newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, a judge said today. Harris, 32, and his 30-year-old wife are members of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

training and fired military installations. Wouldn't the United States automatically find itself involved if serious trouble came?

A—To the people who say they are hostages to an eventual agreement, I say we have a bilateral agreement that makes very clear you must come to our aid anyway. But let me stress, in turn, that our own military preparedness—invariably criticized by some U.S. circles—might eventually deter all these dangers and avert the necessity of testing the solidity of your commitments.

## Arms Purchases

Q—You are still frequently accused of having Le Monde des Grandeurs in your arms purchases. With scheduled deliveries, you will have more hardware than either France, Britain or West Germany. Are you trying to achieve a sort of self-sufficiency come what may because of what you perceive to be U.S. unreliability (given the congressional factor) in the event of a real crisis crunch?

A—It's not only the U.S. unreliability factor as we witnessed in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and during the India-Pakistan wars. It's also UN impotency. We have settled our differences with Iraq but their military buildup continues apace. And I wonder how many of your editorial writers and congressmen realize that Iraq has more planes, tanks and guns than we do. Who would believe that they have ground-to-ground SCUD missiles and air-to-surface missiles with a standoff capability from Tu-22 bombers? But that's the story and we don't have that.

Q—It is now confirmed that the White House has ordered the State Department to supply FBI information to Castro on the activities of rightist extremist exile groups based in Florida. Is the United States supplying you with similar information on the activities of Iranian leftist extremist groups in the United States?

A—Nothing at all. And I know these activities are indeed going on from our own sources. Who are the masked men who appear at anti-Iranian demonstrations? Well, we now know for a fact that some are not even Iranians but Palestinian extremists mixed in with some of our own revolutionary types.

Q—Way do you think the world's future and intelligence

organizations like Savak in Iran or the KGB in South Korea are constantly under attack, either for torture or bribing, while the Soviet KGB or Cuban DOI are virtually ignored?

A—That's a question I ask myself all the time and I would hope that you yourself could supply the answer. We have been attacked vehemently on all fronts, beginning with what we said and did on our four years ago. You and the Europeans are now repeating word for word what we have been saying all along. Then we were attacked for our anti-subversive activities. Now West European countries are compelled to do the same thing. Most of Savak's activities have been directed against terrorism and urban guerrillas. We first denounced 14 years ago an unholy alliance between what we call the black reactionaries—some extreme religious people—and Communist revolutionaries. We said that it was a new form of Islamic Marxism. Now they openly declare that Islamic Marxism and those supposedly religious leaders were just fronting for the revolutionaries.

## Prisoner Release

Q—On your birthday Oct. 26 you ordered the release of 279 prisoners, including 131 held on "anti-security" charges. That leaves how many political prisoners in jail and how many of them were urban guerrillas or terrorists?

A—Below 2,500, and over 50 per cent of them are self-avowed Marxist activists. Marxism is illegal in our country and Communism is outlawed.

Q—It is now established that there is a sort of "Terror International Inc." that coordinates and provides logistical help to terrorist groups the world over and which has links, according to my French intelligence sources, with the Cuban DOI and funding from the Libyan Secret Service. What do you know from your own sources and where, if anywhere, does the KGB fit into the picture?

ILLITERACY IN INDIA  
NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—About 230 million Indians over the age of 15 are illiterate. Education Minister Pratap Chandra Choudhary has reported. His ministry has set up a target to cut illiteracy to 10 per cent by 1980.

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Leading to Critics

Pentagon Claims SALT Pact Could Set U.S.-Soviet Balance

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—President Carter's administration has been under severe attack from congressional and other critics for its efforts to get a nuclear agreement with the Soviet Union, today launched a new salvo of its own.

arter Says  
oul Blocks  
Is Now Probe  
k Out Sale

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT).—President Carter accused the House of Representatives of blocking the administration's efforts to get a nuclear agreement with the Soviet Union, today launched a new salvo of its own.

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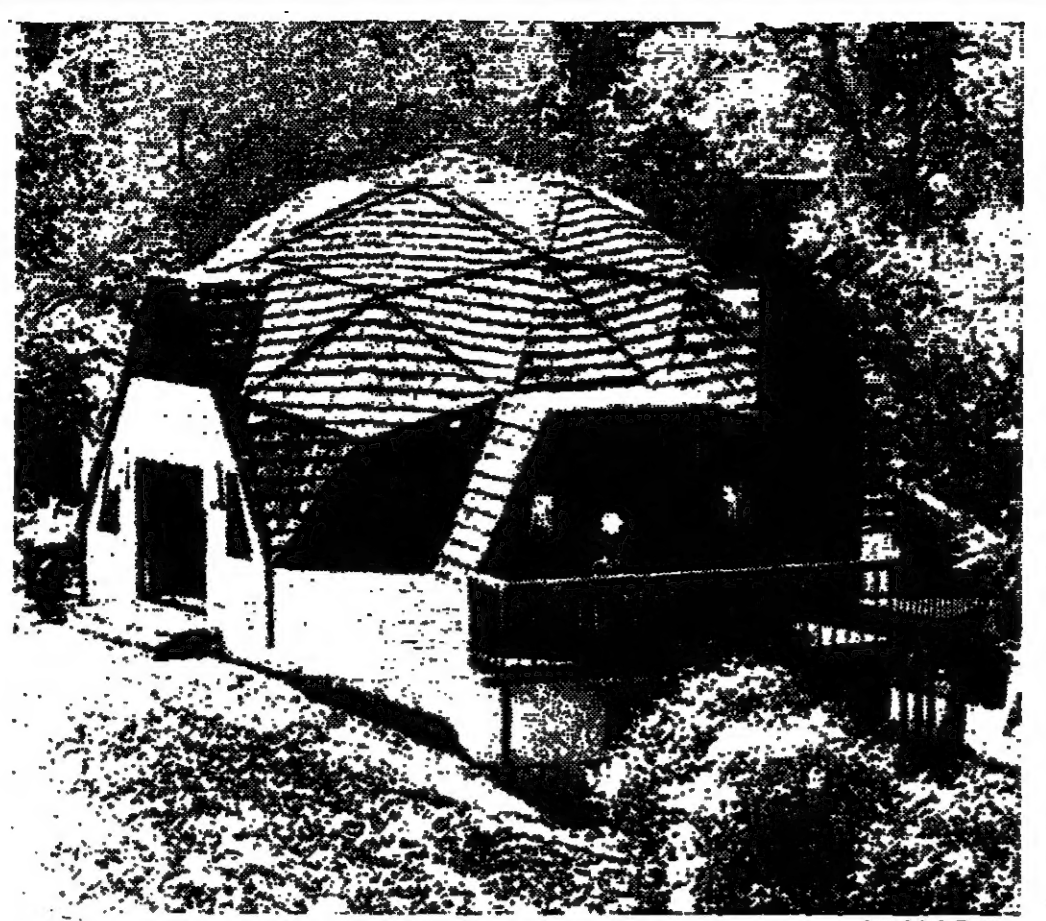
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PLACE IN THE SUN—This geodesic-dome home, built to be heated by the sun, reportedly is 15 to 25 per cent cheaper to build and 30 to 50 per cent cheaper to heat. A model of the home is featured in an energy fair in Anaheim, Calif. Slogan of the show is "Let Sol Do It" and emphasis is on solar energy.

Key Ugandan Export

U.S. Coffee Purchases Helping Amin Regime

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—U.S. coffee companies paid an estimated \$150 million in the first six months of this year for Ugandan coffee, the commodity that provides that country with its principal source of foreign revenue.

Coffee, which accounts for 93 per cent of Uganda's export earnings, is considered one of the main economic underpinnings of President Idi Amin's regime, along with lavish economic and military aid from some Arab and socialist countries.

The United States buys about one-third of Uganda's coffee exports. Most of the rest goes to Europe along somewhat shadowy routes. The value of Ugandan coffee entering the United States last year was \$113 million, according to U.S. customs records.

This year, with coffee scarce and expensive all over the world, Ugandan imports have been larger in value and volume. Almost all the major U.S. coffee manufacturers use Ugandan coffee.

Rep. Donald Pease, D-Ohio, has introduced a bill to outlaw re-exports of Ugandan coffee from customs service warehouses. Administration officials said that the government is reluctant to adopt such a unilateral embargo now, however.

At the annual meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva in March, the United States supported a Canadian and British call for a public debate about rights violations in Uganda. But the move was defeated.

However, the foreign aid money authorization enacted this year forbids direct U.S. economic aid to Uganda and six other countries.

Rep. Pease said last week that

coffee is "vital in Amin's ability to maintain himself in power. The fact that U.S. companies are purchasing it in large quantities makes it possible for that floundering economy to stay afloat."

The U.S. Department of Agriculture told Rep. Pease's office that an embargo on Ugandan coffee might cause some temporary dislocations in domestic coffee markets. Slightly under 5 per cent of U.S. coffee comes from Uganda. The department added that the effect of an import curtailment "would most likely not be very great."

U.S. Drops Plan To Expel Haitians Without Hearing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The U.S. government has abandoned a four-year effort to deport about 900 Haitian refugees without allowing them full hearings on their claims that they would face political persecution if they returned to Haiti.

The Justice Department disclosed the decision in a brief filed in the Supreme Court in a case involving 147 of the refugees who fled to the United States in small boats in 1973 and 1974.

Solicitor-general Wade McCree Jr. told the court that Leonel Castillo, the new commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, is changing INS procedures to give each such refugee the relief he seeks. A hearing before an immigration judge on his claim for asylum.

The 147 refugees requested asylum in interviews with the immigration officers who took them into custody when they arrived. No formal records were kept of the interviews and no lawyers attended.

Interview summaries went to the State Department's Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, which held that the refugees did not face a "clear probability" of persecution and swiftly recommended denial of their asylum applications.

Report Attacks Misuse of U.S. Military Planes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—High-ranking military and civilian officials systematically misuse military aircraft and have kept some Air Force pilots so busy ferrying generals they had no time for required combat training, Pentagon auditors said yesterday.

The Defense Audit Service report said that the officials use military planes for personal trips or for low-priority missions at an annual cost of at least \$52.3 million.

The report was made public by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., who cited it as an example of flagrant waste.

The secretary of defense last year ordered that the military's "special air mission" aircraft be used only for official business and only when commercial transportation was not available. But Clement Roy, deputy director of the audit service, said military aircraft continued to be improperly used.

To Pay \$1.5 Million to 2,600 Women

Reader's Digest Settles Sex-Bias Suit

By Deirdre Carmody

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—In one of the biggest settlements of a sex-discrimination lawsuit, the Reader's Digest has agreed to pay more than \$1.5 million to 2,600 former and current women employees.

While not acknowledging that there had been any discrimination practices, the magazine said it had agreed to settle to avoid lengthy litigation on the suit, which was brought in 1973 by eight women employees.

Under the agreement, the 2,600 women will share \$1.5 million in back pay and \$300,000 will go into immediate salary increases for 142 currently employed women. Each woman will receive between \$300 and \$1,000.

The company also has agreed to give women more top editorial jobs, not only on the magazine, but also in Reader's Digest book operations.

The agreement, which was signed by Judge Marvin Frankel in U.S. District Court for the Southern District, involves the Reader's Digest Association and two affiliated companies, Reader's Digest Services and Reader's Digest Sales and Services.

January Hearing Set  
To be eligible for the settlement pay, women must have been employed by the Reader's Digest since July 21, 1971, and have worked there at least two years. They will be notified of the settlement and will have until Dec. 30 to file protests. A hearing has been set for Jan. 10.

The management declined to comment on the agreement but said it represented an "amicable compromise among all parties."

Harriet Raab, one of the lawyers representing the women who brought the class-action suit, said: "We are just delighted and we think this does very well for everyone at the Digest."

Mrs. Raab noted that at one point the judge had said that any woman who wanted to drop out of the suit could do so. She said that about half the women who were eligible had asked to be

disassociated from the suit, but that when the settlement was reached the women who were still involved decided the money should be shared by everyone eligible, including those who had not wanted to take part.

Earlier this year, the National

Broadcasting Company settled a similar sex-discrimination suit for \$4 million. That settlement, which also covered 2,600 past and present employees, gave cash payments estimated at \$500 to \$1,000 to each employee, as well as salary adjustments.

Senate Votes to Repeal Law On Medical-School Transfers

By Myra MacPherson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The Senate voted late Friday night to repeal a controversial law that requires U.S. medical schools to admit U.S. students transferring from foreign medical schools or face a cutoff of federal funds.

Thirty-six of 116 U.S. medical schools have declared they would forfeit federal grants—which amount to \$500,000 or more annually for many schools—rather than comply with last year's law, which would go into effect next September.

Yale, Harvard, Stanford and Johns Hopkins have jointly planned to sue the government, challenging the law's constitutionality on the basis that it violates their academic freedom to choose students.

The provision in last year's Health Manpower Act requires U.S. medical schools to accept as third-year transfer students those

Americans who have completed two years at foreign medical schools and are designated eligible by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The law prohibits medical schools from applying their own standards for admission. Transfer students must pass Part One of the examination of the National Board of Medical Examiners to be eligible for admission, but medical schools protest that this standard test is too minimal to be an adequate screening device.

"This Senate action is terrific news and a vote for academic freedom. The Senate at least recognizes it's a mistake for the government to try to tamper with the admissions process," said Richard Ross, dean of Baltimore's Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

Carter Attempts To Cut Red Tape

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT).—President Carter has asked the heads of government departments and agencies to report by early next month what steps they are taking to deal with the public's problems and complaints.

In a memorandum to officials, Mr. Carter said he "would like to report to the public and the Congress as soon as possible" on steps being taken to remedy complaints of governmental inefficiency, indifference and lethargy.

The White House has made public the results of a survey of senators and representatives on what agencies and programs cause citizens the most frustration, confusion and ill-treatment. The agencies include the Office of Workers' Compensation, Social Security and the Internal Revenue Service.

5 Die in U.S. Air Crash  
FORT RILEY, Kan., Nov. 6 (UPI).—A military plane crashed yesterday in eastern Kansas, killing all five soldiers aboard.

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Rights Group Says Iraq Detains Kurds  
LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Iraq is holding at least 400 Kurds in its jails, including elderly persons, women and children, according to Amnesty International.

In a letter to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, the London-based human rights group said it had received reports that the Kurds were being held in the jails of the Ministry of the Interior.

28. You used to call home every Sunday.  
(Another good reason to call home.)  
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Royal Canadians

Guy Lombardo Is Dead at 75; Top Bandleader for 50 Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Guy Lombardo, 75, died last night at a hospital after providing almost a century of New Year's Eve celebrations with "the sweetest side of heaven," died last night at a hospital.

Lombardo was admitted to hospital on Oct. 27. He had an open heart surgery in 1969. Doctors said his death was caused by respiratory and heart failure.

Lombardo became one of the most popular orchestra leaders in the history of U.S. dance music. Beginning in 1929, he and his Royal Canadians were featured in the Roosevelt Grill in New York.

More than 100 million of his recordings were sold, and he was the first to be featured on television. His New Year's broadcasts, first on radio and then on television, made him a national institution.

Lombardo's music was constantly mellow and contained little of the jazz idiom, it was said by some. Mr. Lombardo's response was indifference. "I'm giving the public what they want," he said.

"We don't force bad music on them. We play music that is hum while they're dancing. Any time a band has a following, any time it has a distinctive quality, some other musicians call it 'Lombardo'."

His music evolved from swing to boogie to be-bop to rock. Mr. Lombardo was able to say: "I've been in the teens often, but we catch 'em again."

Those terms, it was especially fitting that his theme song "Auld Lang Syne," a saxophone lead.

Overriding element of the band style was its singability in our band," Mr. Lombardo said. "The drums are practically never heard. The lead is the saxophone or the drums follow instead of the other way around. If we play 'Stardust' or 'Gee,' we don't doubt about it—that's the way."

Royal Canadians introduced more than 300 songs, many of which became hits. Among them were "Olive Me, a Little," "You're a Little Bit of a Shyness," "You're a Little Bit of a Shyness."

"Little White Lies." "You're Driving Me Crazy." "Easter Parade" and "Snuggle on Your Shoulder."

Many of the hits were written by Mr. Lombardo's brother, Carmen. Indeed, the band was for many years a family affair. In addition to Carmen, there were brothers Lebert and Victor, sister Rosemarie and brother-in-law Ken Garner. Eight of the original nine Royal Canadians were with the band on its 25th anniversary in 1949, by which time it had expanded to 16 pieces. And six of the original members were still with it in 1968.

Born in Canada, the eldest son of musically inclined parents of Italian descent, he was born Gaetano Albert Lombardo in London, Ontario, on June 19, 1902. He studied the violin, as Carmen did the flute (the latter shifted to saxophone) and Lebert the drums (he later switched to trumpet).

Guy, his brothers and a couple of friends formed a band while still in school and, by the early 1920s, were playing regularly at the Winter Garden dance hall in London, Ontario. A vaudeville singer convinced Mr. Lombardo to audition for an agent in Cleveland. Hoping to break into radio, the musicians went to Cleveland in 1924 and eventually got an engagement there.

After persuading a Cleveland radio station to let them broadcast without pay, the band was given an engagement at the Music Box in Cleveland and then at the Granada Hotel in Chicago in 1927.

The Royal Canadians went to the Roosevelt Grill in New York in 1929, replacing Ben Bernie. In time, no New Year's Eve was considered complete until the band broadcast "Auld Lang Syne" at the stroke of midnight.

New Year's Eve 1977 After the closing of the Roosevelt Grill in the 1960s, the Lombardo New Year's Eve celebration moved to the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where the 48th New Year's Eve performance by the Royal Canadians ushered in 1977 for a nationwide television audience.

In the mid-1950s, Mr. Lombardo produced summer extravaganzas at the Jones Beach Theater on Long Island.

In 1969, he took the Royal Canadians into Carnegie Hall for their first concert there and, in recent years, the band worked as much as 47 weeks annually, logging 60,000 miles a year, often playing seven nights a week. "We work out the schedule so



Guy Lombardo

no one gets tired," Mr. Lombardo enjoyed what he did.

The band played at presidential inaugural celebrations, beginning with that of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and continuing through the ball for President Carter last January. "You have to be ever so careful never to switch your public," Mr. Lombardo once said, and his public apparently never switched either. His engagements continued to fill dance floors. Sometimes there were youngsters present, but the dancers had gray in their hair—and were humming as they danced.

—Alden Whitman.

Greta Keller, 75, Cabaret Star

VIENNA, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—Greta Keller, 75, a noted cabaret singer and dancer, died yesterday. Friends said she had been suffering from cancer.

She made her name on the stage in Berlin but moved to the United States before World War II. She became a U.S. citizen and married an American, David Bacon. After his death, she returned to cabaret, becoming a leading name in New York nightclubs and hotels.

René Goscinny

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP)—René Goscinny, 51, creator of the comic strip character Asterix the Gaul, died here yesterday of a heart attack. His wife said that he died in a clinic while undergoing a routine heart checkup, exercising on a stationary bicycle.

Giorgio La Pira

FLORENCE, Nov. 6 (AP)—Former Florence Mayor Giorgio La Pira, 75, whose peace crusades in the Soviet Union, Middle East and Indochina won him international recognition, died here yesterday of a brain hemorrhage. A member of the Christian Democratic party, Mr. La Pira

Iowa Farmer Roswell Garst, Host to Khrushchev, Is Dead

CARROLL, Iowa, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Roswell Garst, 79, an outspoken Iowa farmer who played host to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev on his Coon Rapids farm, died yesterday of a heart ailment in a hospital here.

Mr. Garst, who farmed for all but four years of his life, entertained the Soviet leader during Mr. Khrushchev's tour of the United States in September, 1959. Mr. Garst visited the Soviet Union several times and corresponded with Mr. Khrushchev.

While visiting the large Garst farm operation, Mr. Khrushchev picked up two ears of corn, inspected them and then waved them in the air. "Wonderful corn, wonderful corn," the premier said. "But ours is better."

Cold War

Mr. Khrushchev often expressed the hope that his visit to the United States would help bring peace to the world. Many observers credited the visit with helping to end the stormy relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union that reached its height during the Cold War.

Cuban Trains Collide

MIAMI, Nov. 6 (UPI)—A head-on collision between a passenger train and a freight train killed one person and injured 64 in Cuba's Pinar del Rio Province, Havana radio reported yesterday.

Stakhanov, Model Worker In Soviet Mines, Is Dead at 71

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Alexei G. Stakhanov, 71, the Soviet coal miner of the 1930s whose name became a byword for speed-up work both in the Soviet Union and abroad, died yesterday in Moscow.

During the night of Aug. 30-31, 1935, working at a coal face in the mining district of Donbas, Mr. Stakhanov was reported to have set a record by mining 102 tons of coal in one shift of 5 hours and 45 minutes, 14 times the standard production.

Stalin seized on this feat to begin a propaganda campaign urging workers to emulate Mr. Stakhanov. Those who responded received special privileges and rewards. The Stakhanovite movement called for above-average production by individual workers who were in turn singled out as models for their comrades.

Speaking at a national conference of Stakhanovites at Moscow in November, 1935, Stalin said that the model workers' movement held out the hope that Communism would outproduce capitalism.

Mr. Stakhanov, virtually illiterate at the time of his mining feat, was selected for study at a new industrial academy established in Moscow, from which he was graduated in 1941, just before the German attack on the Soviet Union.

While Donbas was under German occupation, he was made head of a coal mine in Asian Kazakhstan and in 1943 was posted to the Coal Ministry, where he remained until 1957 before returning to Donbas.

He was restored to public attention by Leonid Brezhnev in 1970, on the 35th anniversary of his mining feat, when he was

helping to end the stormy relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union that reached its height during the Cold War.

Mr. Garst, a pioneer in corn-growing and cattle-feeding techniques, had been Mr. Khrushchev's guest in March, 1959, at the Kremlin, and with his wife, Elizabeth, had dined with the Soviet leader.

Mr. Garst was born in Rockford, Ill., on June 14, 1898. He was a leader in the switch to chemical farming from crop rotation. He maintained that any farmer who failed to plant a cash crop on a field year after year was throwing money away.

Stakhanov, Model Worker In Soviet Mines, Is Dead at 71

By Theodor Shabad

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Speaking at a national conference of Stakhanovites at Moscow in November, 1935, Stalin said that the model workers' movement held out the hope that Communism would outproduce capitalism.

Mr. Stakhanov, virtually illiterate at the time of his mining feat, was selected for study at a new industrial academy established in Moscow, from which he was graduated in 1941, just before the German attack on the Soviet Union.

While Donbas was under German occupation, he was made head of a coal mine in Asian Kazakhstan and in 1943 was posted to the Coal Ministry, where he remained until 1957 before returning to Donbas.

He was restored to public attention by Leonid Brezhnev in 1970, on the 35th anniversary of his mining feat, when he was



Roswell Garst

Chinese Are Seeking to Regain Major Role in Astronomy

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT)—After a hiatus of many centuries, China appears determined to regain a place in the forefront of celestial observation.

As part of the rehabilitation of basic research decreed by the Peking regime, a telescope mirror more than six feet in diameter is being prepared at a specialized optical shop in Nanjing. It will be installed at the Peking Observatory, north of the capital.

Near Kunming in Yunnan, the mountainous province between Vietnam and Burma, a major observatory is in the making.

On the shore of a giant reservoir about 80 miles north of Peking, a radio astronomy center with about two dozen dish antennas is being upgraded to make it competitive with the best such observatories elsewhere.

Signs of Revival

These and other signs of a revival in Chinese astronomy have been reported by a delegation of 10 U.S. astronomers who visited their Chinese counterparts for more than three weeks last month. The group, headed by Dr. Leo Goldberg, director of the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona, included leading specialists in all major fields of astronomy.

Before the Renaissance, according to Dr. Joseph Needham, authority on the history of East Asian science at Cambridge, England, the Chinese were "the most persistent and accurate observers of celestial phenomena in any culture."

Chinese records of eclipses date back to 1361 B.C. They catalogue 90 stellar explosions, or supernovas, from 1400 B.C. to A.D. 1690. Unlike the astronomers of ancient Greece and Egypt, they did not believe the vault of heaven to be a crystalline sphere. They saw the stars as light sources dispersed through infinite space—a concept much closer to the truth.

Their chief contribution, however, as noted by Dr. Needham, was in devising instruments. These included the equatorial mount, now standard in most telescopes, introduced in the 1270s to support the astronomical instrument, or armillary sphere, of Peking Observatory. Early Chinese instruments were driven by a clock mechanism using an escapement invented in 723.

Far Behind

Now, according to Dr. Goldberg, because Chinese astronomy lags far behind in observing equipment, most talented astronomers there appear to be devoting themselves to theory. Meanwhile, a concerted effort is being

made to catch up on instruments.

In interviews last week, Dr. Goldberg and others of the group described a mood of exhilaration among Chinese astronomers, who, they felt, are destined to make major contributions to world knowledge of the heavens.

Dr. Harlan Smith of the University of Texas said there is an absence of qualified people in the age group below 35, since higher education largely came to a standstill during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s. New talent will not be available for some years.

The mirror for the Peking Observatory is being ground from a Pyrex-type blank that was apparently provided by the Soviet Union before the Chinese-Soviet break. Along with the equipment for grinding it to a suitable parabolic shape, it had been gathering dust since the Cultural Revolution.

Twice as Large

Dr. Smith believes the optical shop can be upgraded to handle mirrors twice that size, comparable to the larger ones of the United States. The mirror is now being milled to rough configuration before the final grinding.

The antennas of the radio astronomy observatory are being enlarged from about 18 to 27 feet in diameter and are being modified to make them fully steerable. The observatory is unusual, if not unique, in being capable of observations of wavelengths in the vicinity of one meter. The antennas are in fixed positions along a line about five-eighths of a mile long, but the length may be extended tenfold.

At Kunming, an area of 275,000 square yards has been allocated for building of the new observatory a few miles from the city. Observing will presumably be done from field stations more remote from the city.

Wiretaps, Mail Checks Voted in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—The New Zealand Parliament has passed a bill giving the Security Intelligence Service powers to tap telephones and intercept mail.

The bill, approved on Friday, needs only the consent of Governor-General Sir Keith Holyoake to become law but its opponents said that they would continue their campaign. The opposition Labor party has pledged to repeal the bill if it wins next year's general election.

Here you see a Swissair owner signing a contract.



On the farmhouse that has belonged to the Hofmann family for six generations is a sage inscription: "He that his house by the road doth build, must expect his ears with talk to be filled."

Altikon, Switzerland, on a summer afternoon of 1977. Two men are shaking hands—not that they have just met or intend to go their ways. They are merely signing a purchase contract in the old, tried-and-true fashion.

The purchaser of Zibeline, 10, milk cow, is Ernst Hofmann, 68, a cattle-dealer to whom the old saying still applies. "His word is his bond."

He also owns part of the Swissair Boeing 747 in which you may be taking your ease on your next flight. For years now Ernst Hofmann has been investing part of his earnings in Swissair shares.

So he's a cattle-dealer and a co-owner of Swissair. One of more than twenty thousand farmers, accountants, godchildren, house-

wives, physicians, teachers, in short private citizens who hold a piece of Swissair. Taken together, in fact, they own quite a sizeable chunk—almost three-quarters of the shares.

Ernst Hofmann may never board a Swissair jumbo jet. But he quite simply expects the service on board, and of course on the ground as well, to be outstandingly good. So good

that your last flight with Swissair will not be your last Swissair flight. So that his last dividend from Swissair will not be his last.

Swissair would hate to disappoint either of you.





## The Jews and Jimmy Carter

As Norman Mailer says, only the unsayable is really worth saying. And one of the unsayable things in our political life these days is that most leaders of the American Jewish community are acting as if President Carter is risking Israel's survival for an illusory Middle East settlement. Meanwhile, administration officials and other influential citizens are increasingly annoyed by the formidable resistance the President's diplomacy is getting from the American Jewish community. It is a quarrel of general concern. All Americans have a stake in the wisdom and success of Mr. Carter's effort to move toward an enduring Middle East peace. And his relations with the influential Jewish community bear on that success.

The confrontation now brewing seems to us to transcend any single issue relating to the Middle East negotiations. Some collaboration with the Russians in the diplomacy of a Geneva conference may or may not be helpful. A Palestinian "homeland" may or may not be a danger to Israel. Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank may or may not be justifiable. What is more irritating to American Jews than any specific Carter position, we suspect, is the belief that Mr. Carter and also American business interests are so eager to cement ties to the Arab nations that they would even sacrifice the vital interests of Israel. And what is irritating the administration, we think, is the belief that Israel's friends are misjudging the President's motives, underestimating the settlement that might be within reach and using their political clout in the unselective, often tactical service of the government of Prime Minister Begin—whom many American Jews regarded as too much the hawk just a few months ago.

There is not much that can be said to mend this unfortunate breach; the traditional code words of support for Israel and respect for the President are wearing pretty thin. There is, however, a national interest in understanding the special fervor of the Jews and in persuading them to direct it wisely.

At the core of the American Jewish community's concern for Israel lies the holocaust, the systematic destruction of 6 million European Jews for the crime of being Jewish. It is a memory encased in guilt, the guilt of past helplessness and the guilt of present survival in prosperous America. Against that guilt stands Israel, a symbol of redemption and a cause that uniquely identifies and unifies the scattered tribes of Jewry. Non-Jews do not experience these same emotions; the horror of American Jews is that their own children may not, either. But their emotions ought to be respected before there is more complaint about the dedication of "the Jewish lobby" for Israel. Dedicated they are and lobby they do, not for narrow profit or group interest but for their humanity, indeed sanity, as individuals and as a community.

That is why, as Sen. Jacob Javits recently observed, American Jews have felt especially fortunate that their commitment to Israel has never yet conflicted with any administration's definition of the national interest in the Middle East. But now the likelihood of such a conflict has been raised even by moderate American Jewish leaders like the New York senator and they seem to be preparing the Jewish community for a time of tense contest against Mr. Carter's diplomacy.

"We may now have to face a much more dire situation in which the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Israel see the national interests of the two countries as diverging," Sen. Javits has said. Jews, he added, will have to try to bridge the gap, "and we will only be able to do it by persuasion." What is "dire" for him, clearly, is the prospect that Jews would be perceived in the process as preferring the policies of Israel to those of the United States. What is unspoken is the further fear of a revival of anti-Semitism and of the charge of "dual loyalty."

As this debate unfolds, American Jews de-

serve reassurance that multiple loyalties—to faith, to conscience, to communal, national and even international bonds—are at home in the American tradition. They are no more suspect in Jews than in Americans of Greek, or Irish, or Lithuanian background who periodically hurt themselves against the American diplomacy of the day. And Jews deserve respect for the special torment of their community; by their history as well as abundant contributions to American life they have well earned the right they exercise to try to influence their country's policy.

Yet there are troubling aspects in the present posture of the American Jewish community that may exacerbate its dilemma and, indeed, undermine its objectives. There has been a recurring tendency to represent Jewish opinion as virtually unanimous on most diplomatic issues concerning the Middle East. And there has been a tendency often to confuse the transient policies of the Israeli government with the cause of Israel's survival. Common sense alone refutes this stance—and so does the very broad range of opinion that can be heard on these same issues even among Israelis.

The desire of leading American Jews to present a united front at every turn is understandable. It reflects a conviction that Israel, not American, lives are on the line and that Israel already faces too much pressure and criticism from other quarters. And if the United States, too, is perceived as tilting away from Israel, then American Jews are easily persuaded that they cannot afford the luxury of an open debate that might undercut the Israeli government's resistance to American pressure. Thus it is that even Sen. Javits spoke of opposing not merely those American policies that he deemed dangerous to Israel but also those that any government of Israel might find intolerable.

Such a siege mentality runs two grave risks for both American and Israeli diplomacy.

The first is that the spokesmen of American Jews, while always respected for their political strength, could cease to be taken seriously in Washington on the merits of the issues. If, at every turn, the most that a President hears from them is a dutiful echo of Israeli policy, he must be forgiven if he seeks more sophisticated instruction elsewhere. It is a fact of recent history that politically difficult but valuable Israeli concessions have come only in response to American pressure. The President who manages that pressure must judge from day to day which resistance protects a vital nerve and which only an expedient interest. If ever there is an unwitting American betrayal of Israel it will be because of a miscalculation on this point. The credibility of the American Jewish community is the best defense against such ghastly error.

The second danger is that the spokesmen of American Jews might cease to be taken seriously in Israel, too. If their considerable influence in the United States can be played too easily, it will be taken for granted—and even mislabeled for unworthy goals. Political divisions in Israel have enfeebled the diplomacy of all its recent governments, causing it too often to be pegged to the lowest common denominator—the most zealous of its parties. If the views of American Jews are also reduced to that level, they will surely lose the capacity to instruct Israel in the perceptions and imperatives of American opinion and policy, on which, above all, Israel's security depends.

Israel's ultimate defense line runs through the conscience and political stature of an American president, whose help in a moment of peril would be vital. That help is assured so long as the failure of any negotiations is perceived in the United States as the failure of the Arab nations to respond to a truly forthcoming Israeli diplomacy. The best link between that Israeli diplomacy and American perceptions is a credible, independent, and influential American Jewish community.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Levesque in France

President Giscard d'Estaing is behaving deplorably by fettering M. René Levesque, the Prime Minister of Quebec. M. Levesque has been treated with the deference owed to a head of state, instead of a provincial premier.

It is accepted that France has strong ties with French-speaking Canada. But M. Le-

vesque goes further than sentiment. He wants to break up the Canadian Union and set up an independent country.

Would President Giscard d'Estaing be happy if, say, a Britanny separatist was given the glad hand in Ottawa? If the President wishes to retain British goodwill he should take his long nose out of Canadian politics.

—From the Sunday Express (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

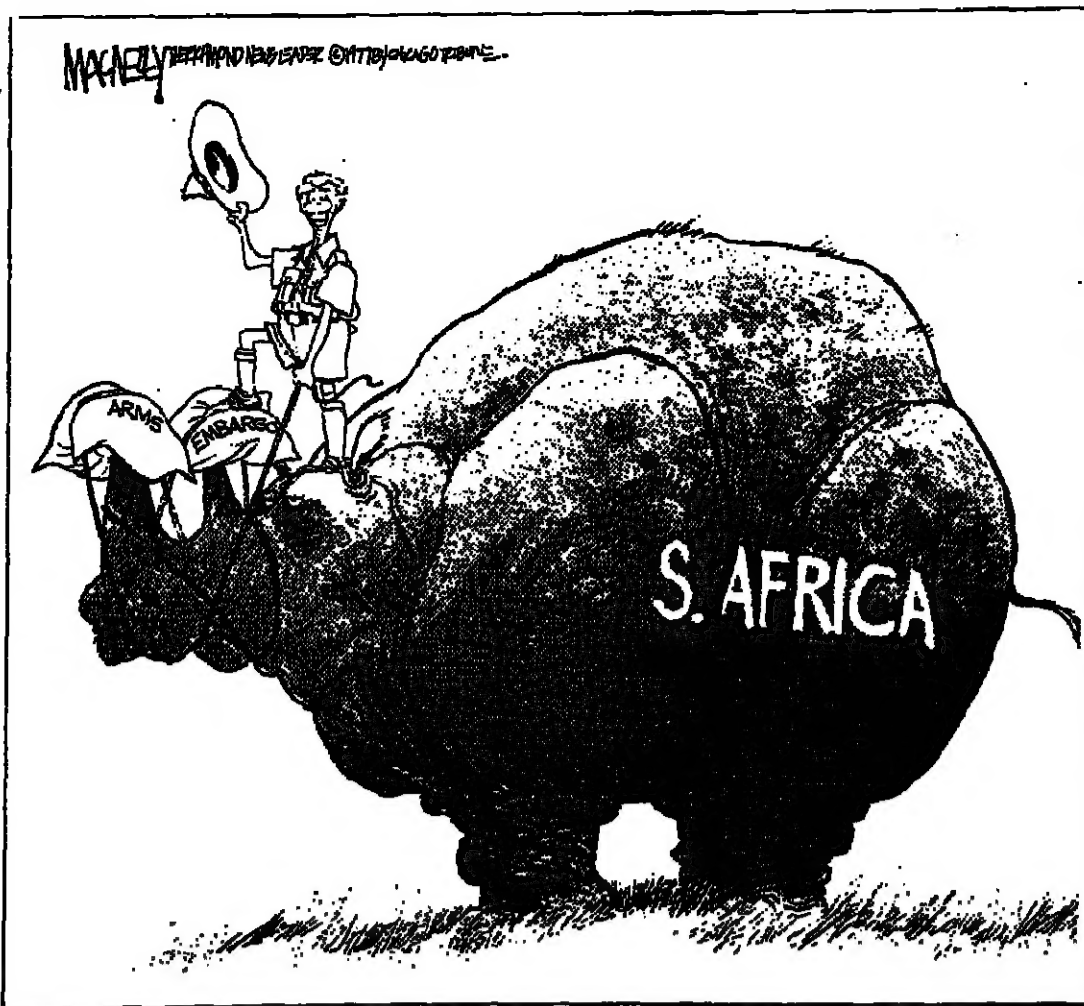
November 7, 1902

MONTREAL—Samuel Hughes, who represents interests in Ontario who are very close to the Dominion House of Commons, has begun an agitation for the exclusion of United States land speculators and settlers from the Canadian Northwest. He says that he has investigated the matter, and that he finds that all the Northwest is rapidly becoming "Americanized," and that the Canadians are not making a dollar out of the vast resources of the country.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 7, 1927

PARIS—The folk music of the American Negro will be heard in many European countries this winter. Paul Robeson and Lawrence Brown, who will appear tomorrow at the Salle Gaveau with an all-new program for their second Parisian concert, have been booked for a tour that will take them to London, Madrid, Brussels, Berlin, Vienna and other major cities of Europe. Before leaving Paris, however, they will give a concert for the French war blind, sometime next week.



## Significance of the Auto Explosion

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The number of cars and trucks in the country rose by 2.2 million annually in the decade of the 1960s and by 3.7 million a year in the 1970s. In the current decade it is rising by 4.4 million a year—or five times as fast as the population.

The auto explosion expressed in these figures—which I have taken from Anthony Downs of the Brookings Institution—represents perhaps the dominant social event in the country. It explains why it has been so hard to frame an energy program, to clear up traffic, polluted air, and court dockets—and most important of all—to do anything about the inner cities and their down-and-out populations.

The auto is probably the foremost example of a technological innovation which developed, as it spread, vast and largely unforeseen social consequences. It began as a kind of toy and then became an enormous convenience. But as the numbers rose, problems came.

Immediately there was the matter of traffic congestion. Congestion of the air by auto fumes, though first denied by the car companies, was later proved by scientists in California.

### Crowded Dockets

Court dockets became so crowded with accident cases that about a decade ago relief was sought through no-fault insurance. The oil shortage of 1973 and the growing dependence on foreign sources for oil highlighted the role of the auto as a consumer of an increasingly scarce natural resource.

Probably the least well perceived consequence of the auto is its impact on the center cities. But basically it is the car which makes possible suburban living and the relocation of industry to the fringes of town. More and more of the white middle class

moves to the suburbs and the cities become increasingly dominated by the black and brown minorities. More and more industry also moves to the suburbs, leaving fewer and fewer jobs available downtown.

Thus there is set in motion the downward spiral which has overtaken most central cities in the North and the Midwest, and is beginning to be felt in the South and West as well. As the local population declines in education and income, expenses for schools, welfare and crime go up. But the tax base goes down, and the cities are plunged into crisis—a crisis inextricably linked with the rise of the car and the growth of the suburbs.

### The Basic Source

Against that background and the soaring cost of cars, the continued love of the American people for the auto culture shows the workings of the basic force. Not only are more and more cars and trucks on the road all the time, but the rate of growth is rising.

Moreover, the coming decline in population does not augur any falling off in the purchase of cars and trucks. The number of households owning no cars grew hardly at all between 1955 and 1975. There was only a slight increase in the number of families owning one car. The big bulge came in families owning two vehicles. So there is plenty of space for more and more purchases of cars and trucks.

What all this says to me is that the disposition of Americans to keep buying cars and trucks has to be taken as a basic fact of life. Not only are millions and millions of individuals dependent upon their cars but the country's major industries are all bound up with autos. If anything, it is clear that the United States is not soon going to kick the car habit.

Once that fact is accepted,

there inevitably follow certain guidelines for dealing with the social problems connected with autos. Tight emission standards are increasingly important in cleaning up the air as is no-fault insurance in easing court dockets. Except in a few cities, mass transit does not look like a good bet.

Probably the most agonizing difficulty is that of the center cities. The auto explosion means to me that the suburbs will continue to grow as the site of both housing and business. There will be steadily fewer jobs available in the center cities and the notion of an urban renaissance seems to me a case of trying to spit against the wind.

My feeling is that the best hope lies in a defensive struggle that will preserve in the cities those assets which cannot be moved while easing for other activities and residents the adjustment to the predominantly suburban future. What is wanted, in other words, is not the phony promise of renewal but a Fabian strategy that will control damage over a long, long period of time.

## Guarding Against Ersatz Eskimo

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—At an Ivy League law school, two students recently fell to arguing about which of them is more "Chicano."

One justified her "more-Chicano-than-thou" attitude because she satisfies the "Spanish surname" criterion. The other argued that, although he is burdened with an Anglo-Saxon name, he has as high a percentage of "Spanish-heritage" ancestors as the other student and comes from a home where Spanish is spoken.

When Goering wanted Erhard Milch, whose father was Jewish, appointed as the Third Reich's secretary of state for air, Goering allowed Milch's mother to sign a declaration that she had conceived her son with a non-Jewish lover. Goering declared: "I decide if anyone is a Jew!"

Who will play Goering's role in an America that allocates much money and opportunity according to membership in approved groups? Who will decide who is black, Chicano or whatever? The Office of Management and Budget says you belong to a "minority group" if at least one grandparent was (to name just a few approved possibilities) an Alaskan native, Filipino or Samoan. There is precedent for considering grandparents the key. The Nazis, who were diligent race-certifiers, generally worried about grandparents.

(The Nazis' lunatic "biologists" produced elaborate criteria for defining racial groups. One "professor" said Dresden streetcar drivers had more "northern blood" than the conductors had but bureaucrats thought more in terms of grandparents.)

In a fascinating article in the Oct. 15 issue of The New Republic, Elliot Marshall suggests that someday there may be "ethnic review courts" to settle "disputed identities" and that the Supreme Court will decide such supreme questions as: "Can a quality as black as his only relative was a grandmother in the official records as 'I'?" Certainly as power allocates more wealth (congrants) and opportunity (stations, university admissions) to approved groups, erasms Eskimos and Samos, opportunity.

Marshall reports that when Angles began shuffling test so that schools would have "correct" percentages of "minority" teachers, some teachers began to file in official report order to escape the snail. Some persons seemed from "white" category and others themselves members of minority groups. Some persons were listed as members of minority groups declared themselves.

Review Committees

School officials fought the black to establish "ethnic review committees" to consider teachers with ethnic "discrepancies." An official Marshall the committees are poised of "two members from ethnicity that people want change from and three from group they wish to change. The official said that the teacher's documents do not directly establish "ethnicity." Government certification "kind of thing" to determine the teacher's desire for a "ethnicity" certification is "id."

Such loathsome thinking, disgusting talk, such hateful, odious—this reduction of law, by law, to racial fractions, ethnic abstractions—is, regrettably, as American as apple pie. Government certification, race, and the allocation of opportunity accordingly, is a "progressive" goal today. But it practice with an appalling free.

## Letters

### Russians in Mideast

One must agree with Chalmers M. Roberts: "To say... that Carter has let the Russians back into the Middle East" is, on the face of it, preposterous." (JHT, Oct. 27.)

They have been there all along. According to Roberts, Kissinger viewed Soviet participation in efforts to settle the Middle East problems as unwelcome. Yet it was Kissinger who negotiated the arrangements which followed the 1973 war. When thus excluded, the Russians are left with their considerable capacity for mischief in the Middle East. Any peace settlement there must be acceptable to them.

It is therefore perfectly realistic to involve the Russians in the Middle East negotiations. Their success, however, depends not only on who participates, but on the ultimate compatibility of the interests, purposes and objectives of the negotiation partners. The most consistently apparent purpose of the Russians in the Middle East during the past quarter century has been to deny the West what they regard as a strategic position. They voted for the creation of Israel in order to get the British out of the region. They then turned against Israel to take full advantage of the opportunity to fan Arab antagonism to the United States.

It follows that the outlook for peace in the Middle East is closely tied to the fate of détente. If the Russians pursue détente for the long pull and believe in a durable accommodation with the United States, they may be induced to play a relatively constructive role in the Middle East peace efforts. To help this come about the Carter administration needs to integrate its political strategy for the Middle East credibly with a global strategy for stable détente. Sending this imperative may be precisely what causes some to grumble about letting the Russian back in.

On the other hand, while this dimension seems to complicate further a problem that is complex enough, it also harbors a glimmer of hope: Given the shared desire for peace of both superpowers, the Gordian knot of the Middle East conflict may yet yield to peaceful surgery.

MARK PRICEMAN.  
Boulogne, France.

### On Terrorists

The proposals put forward by C.I. Sulzberger for a UN Jail for Terrorists (JHT, Oct. 28) are excellent, but there is a flaw in his reasoning because he bases it on a very dubious fact—that of terrorists' motivation. He assumes, as fact, that the verbal demands of a terrorist represent his or her motivation and that if such a UN scheme existed, Chancellors Schmidt, in the recent dilemma at Mogadishu, could have said, "Ask the UN, thereby suggesting a logical reaction from the gang."

However, it is now becoming clear from statements from the passengers in the jet that the terrorists displayed an almost pathological degree of sadism in tying up passengers, announcing "next-day" executions for the girls, denying toilet facilities to various people and pouring in flamable liquids over them, children included.

Misled to this depth of cruelty are hardly going to respond to the logic of a UN prison system, yet this is the new brand of danger we are seeing today; where so-called motivation escalates and degenerates into an excuse for violence and murder for its own sake. Unless we define the problem correctly, we will not come up with a viable solution.

A. SEGERDAL.  
London.

### Terrorists' Goal

Russell Baker (JHT, Oct. 27) poses this question regarding the

aims of terrorists: "What in the world do they want?" It is possible that he has answered his own question by these statements: "Police can be fine. In excessive numbers among populations peculiarly fearful of their safety, they may also become the police state."

When this happens, the terrorist leaders may well have achieved their goals.

JOHN C. BURKE.  
Voorburg, The Netherlands.

### Small Talk

San Marino may be the oldest republic (JHT, Oct. 24) but it is not the smallest. San Marino has 23.5 square miles and Nauru (in the Western Pacific) has 8 square miles.

M. BARACK.  
Boston.

### Biko's Death

No one in his right mind can believe Prime Minister Vorster's claim that he knows nothing about the cause of Steve Biko's death, unless we are to believe that South African security police are "a state within a state" and can easily withhold any information from the head of the government.

Justice Minister James Kruger's irresponsible remarks that President Carter has much responsibility for the recent crackdown on South African progressive organizations, newspapers and critics of the regime is nothing but the well-known centuries-old trick of blaming foreign countries for internal disturbances and suppression of basic human rights.

After it became obvious that Mr. Biko had been severely beaten and possibly murdered while in detention, Mr. Kruger promised that "heads will roll." We have not seen any heads rolling yet. I think James Kruger's head should be the first to roll.

EUGENIUZ WILUSZ.  
RADOM, Poland.

## A Haven of Logic In a Sea of Chaos

By C.L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who runs one of the tidest and hardest-working shops in this somewhat disorganized city, is at present engaged in two projects of what might be called rectification of the practice of methodology of U.S. policy, not its change in terms of national aims or aspirations.

The first of these projects concerns the simple matter of redefining a word that has crept into common diplomatic parlance. "Eurocommunism," the second seeks to reduce where possible the amount of time spent on high-level international visiting to and fro.

In this regard, the secretary intends to assign increasing responsibility on specific topics to a larger number of special ambassadors-at-large as well as delegating all responsibility to regular American envoys abroad that has been the habit in recent years. I shall deal with Vance's ideas consecutively.

• Eurocommunism. "It is misleading and incorrect," he told me, "to lump together the various Communist movements in Europe and those that are striking out along different roads from Moscow. They are different and separate parties, as in Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain and France. We must move away from the habit of simply calling them 'Eurocommunists.' I wrote a paper on this for President Carter in October, 1976, and I said the same thing then.

### Easy Code Words

"We Americans often trap ourselves by grubbing on easy code words that in fact misdescribe what we are talking about. This creates an imperfect and unclear dialogue and complicates things when we oversimplify complex matters."

• Delegated responsibility. "I couldn't agree more that nowadays there is too much high-level traveling in the world. Two things contributed to it. The creation of the European Community institutionalized regular meetings of foreign ministers and chiefs of state. But it is easier when a relatively small area than when it involves crossing the Atlantic or Pacific.

"Of course some problems like the Middle East must be dealt with at the topmost levels in negotiation because it is impossible to break with a tradition that has been established and chiefs of state wouldn't easily meet with American negotiators below foreign ministerial rank. But we have also slipped into the habit of summits among chiefs

of state which may be excessive. Certainly good can come of trips like that planned President Carter soon—ally delayed. He can talk at highest level on currently matters like nuclear proliferation in Brazil and India—or a 10 on oil prices—in Venezuela, geria and Iran. There is a danger, right now, of more oil prices, which would be harmful to a world recovery from recession. And it is useful to discuss with the Indian government the non-al world where we are now engaged in bettering our ties.

"But, apart from this kind occasional major journey, I trying to improve our international effectiveness both by and to the number of our ambassadors-at-large like Arthur O. Berg (at the Belgrade talks Helsinki), Ellsworth Bunker Sol Linowitz (Panama negotiations), Marshall Shulman (SALT affairs), Gerry Smith (SALT discussions).

"Furthermore, I hope to gate additional responsibility our permanent envoys in capitals. We should move more toward increasing authority on substantive matters our ambassadors in various capitals."

### Logical Approach

This neat, orderly, logical approach to the definition administration of foreign policy is much commended in a that has not yet been introduced to similar their administration all governmental branches. Kissinger, Vance's predecessor said to me admiringly: "Vance is a marvelous man. He is easily able, thoughtful and decisive. Moreover, it is inevitable the morale of the U.S. Foreign Service and its career diplomats at all levels will be greatly spirited by the knowledge that secretary of state intends to increasingly upon them as trust their judgment in important substantive matters. Finally, habit of delegating more authority to special envoys in particularly complex subjects frees himself from some of the burdens of traveler abroad overseas at home.

Perhaps the most significant new step the secretary envisions is placing more emphasis on precision. We must be as a nation that we know, rately which problems we address ourselves to—like "Eurocommunism" about which there much debate and which real fact, doesn't even exist except a misleading code word.







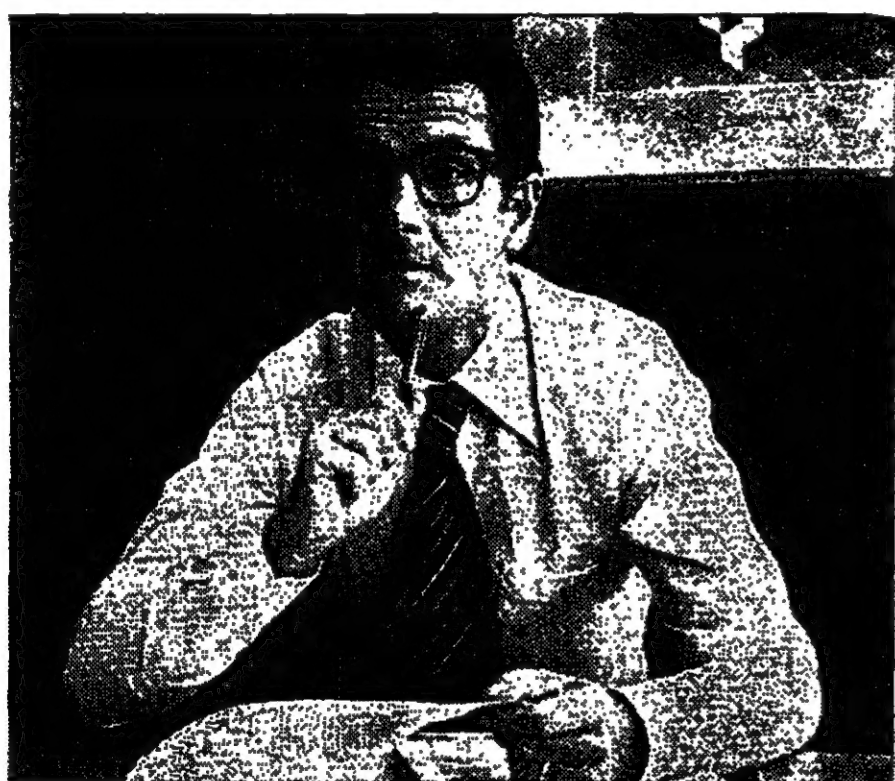
...and the other is the fact that the ...







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## Chicago Options Table

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## SOUREN MELIKIAN ON AUCTIONS-A WINDOW ON THE WORLD OF ART.

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## Hooks Gains 155 Yards

# J.'s Sub Leads Bills over the Patriots, 24-14

BROOKLINE, Mass., Nov. 6 (UPI)—Roland Hooks, left in shadow for three quarters, led the Bills to a 24-14 victory over the Patriots in the first game of the season.

Hooks, who had a 24-yard touchdown pass to tight end Doug Jones, directed the offense to a 24-14 victory over the Patriots in the first game of the season.

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University of Houston quarterback Delrick Brown loses not only five yards but his shirt as he is sacked by Texas Tech's Mark Martignoni in game Saturday.

## 60-Point Level Is Breached By Several College Squads

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Notre Dame, Michigan and Oklahoma topped the 60-point level as several college football teams rolled up big scores in a record-making Saturday.

The Fighting Irish buried Georgia Tech, 69-14; Michigan crushed hapless Northwestern, 63-20, and Oklahoma walloped Oklahoma State, 61-28.

Also among the day's big point-makers was Washington, a 50-31 conqueror of California; Southern Cal, which beat Stanford, 49-0; Pitt, a 44-3 winner over West Virginia; and Brigham Young, a 38-8 victor over Utah.

The Brigham Young game produced a record performance as Marc Wilson smashed the NCAA single-game passing yardage mark by throwing for 571 yards and five touchdowns. The sophomore quarterback broke the NCAA mark of 561 yards set by Tony Adams of Utah State in 1972.

Alabama in Sugar Bowl In keeping with the high-powered day, Doug Williams threw seven touchdowns passes and became the NCAA's career passing leader as Grambling crushed Langston, 65-0. Williams passed for 378 yards, giving him 7,551 for his career—more than Florida's John Reeves.

Meanwhile, Alabama wrapped up a berth in the Sugar Bowl with a 24-3 whipping of Louisiana State. The victory gave the Crimson Tide its sixth Southeastern Conference title in seven years and an automatic spot in the Sugar Bowl game Jan. 2 at the New Orleans Superdome.

In other action involving top teams, Texas walloped Houston 35-21; Ohio State smashed Illinois, 35-0; Kentucky trimmed Vanderbilt, 26-6, and Penn State edged North Carolina State, 21-17.

Among the rest of the nation's

ranked teams, Nebraska subdued Missouri, 51-10; Clemson played to a 13-13 tie with North Carolina; Florida State bested Virginia Tech, 23-21, and Colorado scored a 12-7 victory over Iowa State.

Notre Dame 69, Ga. Tech 14 Joe Montana passed for 273 yards and three touchdowns, scored another on a one-yard sneak and ran for a two-point conversion to lead Notre Dame's romp over Georgia Tech.

Michigan 63, Northwestern 20 Rick Leach ran for two touchdowns and passed for two others in a third-quarter barrage that led Michigan over winless Northwestern in their Big 10 game.

Oklahoma 61, Oklahoma State 28 Oklahoma quarterback Thomas Holt rushed for 103 yards on 17 carries, including an 80-yard touchdown jump, and passed for 65 more yards to pace the Sooners' slaughter of Oklahoma State.

Washington 50, California 31 Warren Moon ran for two touchdowns in the decisive third quarter and Michael Jackson of the ball-hawking Washington defense intercepted two passes as the Huskies, sharing the Pacific-8 football lead, best California.

USO 49, Stanford 9 Southern California shot down Stanford's aerial circus and surged over Stanford by air and land as Rob Hertel threw for two touchdowns and Charles White ran for a pair.

Pitt 44, W. Virginia 3 Matt Cavagna stormed three yards for a second touchdown, triggering Pitt's rout of West Virginia in a continuation of one of college football's fiercest regional rivalries.

Briggs Wins Title PAID SPRINGFIELD, Calif., Nov. 6 (UPI)—Chris Briggs won his second consecutive Grand Prix series singles championship yesterday by sweeping past Billie Jean King, 6-2, 6-2, to take the \$75,000 top prize.

This was the fourth straight Evert victory of the year over the 33-year-old King. Lifetime, the 22-year-old Evert has a 13-7 edge.

King made an early run at Evert, taking a 2-1 lead in the first set. She had Evert down with three break points in the fourth game but couldn't win it.

Evert tied the game at deuce on a cross-court forehand, a drop shot and a King error. The game went to deuce three times again and Evert held serve and won.

"I had her but I just didn't play tough enough," said King later. King was broken in the next game, and Evert played precision tennis, broke King again with a love game and ran out the set.

In the second set, she broke King in the third and fifth games and then just held her serve.

In the four meetings with King this year, Evert has won 48 games to 10 for King, who picked up \$40,000 in losing.

The fact that the singles was a round-robin format saved Evert from early elimination when Martina Navratilova beat her Tuesday night. Evert came back to win two other matches. King was 3-0 going into the finals.

This week Evert will compete in the Wightman Cup matches against Britain at San Francisco. After that, she said, she may go to Australia or, "I may just relax."

Orantes Wins in Japan TOKYO, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—Manuel Orantes, fully recovered from an elbow operation in May, outlasted Kim Warwick to win the \$100,000 Japan Open, 6-2, 6-1, here today.

Borg Beats Fibak COLOGNE, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg won the \$50,000 Cologne Grand Prix today when he beat Wojtek Fibak, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.

## Valdes Captures Middleweight Boxing Crown

By Samuel Abi

CAMPIONE D'ITALIA, Italy, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Rodrigo Valdes of Colombia won the vacant world middleweight boxing championship here last night in a unanimous decision over Benny Briscoe of Philadelphia in 15 hard-fought rounds.

Referee Wally Thom had Valdes ahead, 146 points to 144, but the two judges had the new champion a more lopsided victor. Judge Paul Tallyrath had Valdes winning, 148-143, and judge Almé Leschot had it 148-142.

It wasn't that easy a victory. At the announcement of his triumph, Valdes was smiling through cracked lips, a puffy left eye and a closed right eye—but he was smiling.

Briscoe looked equally battered after he failed for the third, almost certainly last, time in a title fight. But he carried the battle to Valdes throughout, taking a pounding to wear down the Colombian.

Superior Speed In the end, it seemed to be Valdes's superior speed that brought him the title vacated by the retirement of Carlos Monzon after a successful defense against Valdes last July. At age 30, Valdes has a four-year advantage over Briscoe, and the strength to rally in the last few rounds for vital points.

The new champion dominated the early rounds also, glazing Briscoe's eyes with a flurry of punches in the third, but the middle was all Briscoe. Head down, hands high, he pressed in, making Valdes look like a class fighter than he is.

In the middle of the 10th round, Valdes's manager, Gil Ciano, summed up the fight when he instructed a second to tell Valdes, "Don't get discouraged when you hit and he keeps coming."

Courageously, Briscoe did keep coming, but Valdes got the message. There were no knockdowns.

The victory was Valdes's 60th against 6 defeats and 2 draws. It restored to him both the World Boxing Council title, which he lost to Monzon in 1976, and the World Boxing Association title, which Monzon also held.

## No Knockdowns Norton Wins a Split Decision Over Young as Ali Watches

By Dave Brady

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Muhammad Ali watched as Ken Norton was awarded a split decision over Jimmy Young last night in a 15-round elimination bout and must have wondered if he could handle the No. 1 contender for his heavyweight title in a fourth meeting.

Maybe it was wishful thinking, but the champion told people near him in the audience that he thought Young won, before the decision was announced.

The voting was by three judges. Jim Ronsdale of Seattle and Raymond Baldeyron of Paris, France, favored Norton by 147-143. Art Lurie of Las Vegas picked Young, 144-142.

There were no knockdowns. Young said he thought he won the bout by three rounds, nine to six. Norton said he thought he won by piling up points in the early rounds and thought he was ahead going into the last round. He said he "tried to coast" in the middle rounds.

The Early Rounds Asked if he had been too cautious with his counter punching and holding until the closing rounds, Young said, "I might have been in the early rounds." In an earlier bout, unbeaten



Rodrigo Valdes throws a left in championship fight against Benny Briscoe.

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For Briscoe, the defeat was his 15th against 53 victories and 6 draws. It was also Briscoe's third loss to Valdes in three fights. He was outpointed in 1973 and lost by a knockout—the only one of a career—in 1974. Briscoe also lost a title fight when he was outpointed by Monzon in 1973.

Briscoe and his handlers both complained late last night that the judges must have watched a different fight—one gave Briscoe only one round and the other gave him two—but this morning

the fighter was more resigned. "That's the game," he said at breakfast, "can't be two winners of the same fight."

The championship fight was held in the municipal gambling casino here and was watched by 700 persons, most of them guests of the house.

Two floors down, thousands more spent the entire evening at roulette and chemin de fer. If it had been the battle of two jims being fought upstairs, nobody would have left the tables.

Young's best weapons turned out to be a lead right cross or a right counter over Norton's straight left. He began coming on strong in the 10th round, his best, and was scoring points in the 14th, his second-best round, with combinations mostly high on Norton's head.

Norton received \$1,125,000 for the fight and Young \$1 million.

Norton said he was never hurt seriously, although he certainly felt right hands a couple of times in the middle rounds.

Young said, "He hit me good with an uppercut; I think it was in the third round."

Yet, Young seemed to score his best blow in the final round, a right hand that appeared capable of putting Norton down.

Young simply seemed to lack the power to slow up the aggressive, crowd-pleasing Californian.

The Philadelphia native Norton with a spectacular right to the head in the 11th round. Norton looked like he might be in trouble as he registered a strange expression, almost glassy-eyed.

But he discouraged that notion when he dared to look out of the ring toward where Ali was sitting and indicated to the champion he was not at all bothered by the good shot.

Young rarely lost his composure as he took savage punishment to the body and occasionally to the head, but he had no way of holding off his strong opponent.

Norton constantly attacked from a stance with his arms in a defensive position across his body before he would let loose. He missed wildly at times but settled for scoring maybe with one of three or four punches.

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## Italian Newcomer in Tennis Barazzutti Beats Gottfried in 4½-Hour Match

PARIS, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Fourth-seeded Corrado Barazzutti won a 4½-hour battle of nerves and test of wills today to beat top-seeded Brian Gottfried, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4, and win the \$50,000 Paris indoor open tennis tournament.

The result confirmed Barazzutti's arrival on the world class level. He first drew attention in September when he whipped Gottfried on his preferred surface, clay, in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open at Forest Hills, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2. In the semifinals, he lost to Jimmy Connors.

In the French tournament during the last week, the Italian Davis Cup player proved adept on the faster indoor surface and showed a willingness to venture to the net more often than he has in the past.

Exchanges at Net As the tiebreakers in the first three sets indicated the two players appeared even today, Barazzutti's masterful passing shots being countered by Gottfried's skill in the volley. There were an astonishing number of long exchanges at the net, more like the rapid back-and-forth play of doubles.

Barazzutti is ranked 15th on the Association of Tennis Professionals international list while Gottfried is within the top five.

After winning the first two tiebreakers by the slenderest of margins, Barazzutti appeared headed for certain victory in the third. But Gottfried staved off three match points in the tiebreaker to close out the set 7-6.

After a 10-minute rest, Barazzutti returned to the court wearing a "let's-get-it-over-with" expression. For Gottfried, however, it was business as usual. In the final set the Italian recovered his early form and put on a display of passing shots and lobs to win through five straight games.

Gottfried, pressing his serve

and volley attacks, drew up to 5-4 but it was insufficient to turn back an inspired Barazzutti who won his final service game with three backhand passing shots that grazed the sidelines.

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Corrado Barazzutti

## Cap Track Site

Nov. 6 (UPI)—The Cap Track and Field Competition given Montreal, gave the second World Cup, 1978. The formula will be used in this year's first in Düsseldorf.

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